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23446	7590	08/21/2009	EXAMINER	
MCANDREWS HELD & MALLOY, LTD			PALIWAL, YOCESH	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Continuation of 11:

1. Applicant's arguments filed 08/10/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive:

- Applicant argues that, "The Applicant is confused as to why the Examiner is even mentioning claims 6-7 and paragraph 41 (and related Fig. 5), as this part of Applicant's specification relates to the process of **decryption** the encrypted and digitally signed secure keys, and Applicant's argument pertaining to allowability of claim 1 relates to how the "**previously generated unreadable digitally signed and encrypted secure key" was generated during the process of encryption**. In paragraph 47 (last sentence), the Applicant simply clarifies that the term "secure keys" can include work keys and/or scrambling keys. In a related disclosure, Applicant's claim 4 states that a "secure key" can be a master key, a work key, and/or, a scrambling key. **In other words, master keys, work keys, and scrambling keys are simply examples of secure keys.**
- Examiner would like to point out that decryption is simply a reverse process of encryption. If claim 6 recites, "wherein if the secure key comprises a work key then a decrypted digitally signed master key at the second location is utilized for decrypting an encrypted digitally signed work key.", one of ordinary skill in the art would realize that if decryption require master key to decrypt the work key then work keys are encrypted using a master key. Similarly if claim 7 recites, "wherein if the secure key comprises a scrambling key then a decrypted digitally signed work key at the second location is utilized for decrypting an encrypted digitally signed scrambling key.", one of

ordinary skill in the art would realize that if decryption require work key to decrypt the scrambling key then scrambling keys are encrypted using a work key. Furthermore as pointed out by applicant "Applicant's claim 4 states that a "secure key" can be a master key, a work key, and/or, a scrambling key. In other words, master keys, work keys, and scrambling keys are simply examples of secure keys.", the secure key can be a master key, a work key, and/or scrambling key. Applicant is keep arguing that "Akiyama does not disclose that the work keys (equated by the Examiner to Applicant's "secure key") are encrypted utilizing a previously generated unreadable digitally signed and encrypted work key, where the previously generated unreadable digitally signed and encrypted work key was generated by encrypting a previously generated signed work key.". However as admitted by applicant work keys are not the only type of secure keys, master keys are also a type of secure keys as admitted by applicant. Therefore Akiyama's disclosure of encrypting work key with a master key is equivalent to encrypting a secure key with another secure key.

- Furthermore, in reply to, applicant's argument that, the secure key and the key that encrypts the secure key need to be of same type, examiner would like to point out that, examiner is interpreting the current language of the claim such that as long as the key that encrypt the secure key is also a secure key it reads onto the claimed limitation. Further note that even though applicant is interpreting secure key and key that encrypts the secure key to be of same type the current language of the claim is broad enough that as long as the key that encrypt the secure key is also secure it would read onto the claims limitation. As admitted by applicant "secure key" can be a

master key, a work key, and/or, a scrambling key. The master key in Akiyama is also a type of secure key that encrypts another secure key which is a work key. Therefore, the combination still discloses the claim limitations and the rejection is maintained.

/Kimyen Vu/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2435